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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A TALE OF "WHOA."

MORNING.

Good-by, old horse, we'll turn you out
To roam o'er hill and plain;
We've bought a horseless carriage and
We'll never need you again;
With naphtha, oil or gasolene
We'll ride from morn till dark,
And on a Sunday afternoon
Go puffing through the park.
You're hardly worth a piece of pie!
Good-by, old horse, good-by!

EVENING.

Come here, old horse, we need your pull
To get us home tonight;
This nasty, stinking, puffing thing,
Is not perfected—quite.
Ten miles from home it fussed and fumed
And then refused to go;
And minus both a push and pull
It was a case of whoa!
If you return, so will our joy,
Good boy, old horse, good boy.
—The Trotter and Pacer.

GRAY EAGLE AT THE FAIR.

BY F. E. C. ROBBINS.

As Mr. George Everett was sitting after supper on the piazza of the Hillside House he suddenly noticed two boys who had really been standing near by for some minutes. Taking a good look at them, he said to himself that they were certainly twins, and as alike as two peas in a pod. Then he found himself associating them in some way with fried fish, and in an instant recognized them as boys who had brought some fine trout to the hotel a day or two before.

He thought they seemed anxious to speak to him, but lacking in confidence. So he smiled in a way that was meant to be encouraging. Then he heard a whisper:

"Go ahead, Hod! What you 'fraid of?"

The boys approached, and one of them said diffidently:

"We thought p'r'aps you might like to look at our card."

"Your card?" echoed Mr. Everett, at the same time accepting a square piece of pasteboard on which was written the following:

RAYMOND BROS.
GUIDES TO FISHING GROUNDS.
TERMS REASONABLE.

Mr. Everett was somewhat mystified, and looked at the boys inquiringly.

"We didn't know but you might like to have us take you round to some good fishing places," said the one who had offered the card.

"We know just where they are and how to catch them," added the other.

"Oh, you are the Raymond brothers, are you?"

"Yes, sir. I'm Horace and he's Henry."

"Ah, I see, but I'm afraid I shouldn't another time," said Mr. Everett, trying hard to find some difference in the looks of the brothers. "How long have you been acting as guides, and what are your terms?"

"We're just beginning," answered Horace.

"We'd take what you thought was right," said Henry.

"Sit down, boys, and let us talk it over," said Mr. Everett, who found his new acquaintances amusing.

The conversation was satisfactory, and Mr. Everett finally said:

"I have been fishing considerably since I have been here, but have had poor luck. If you think you can show me some really good sport I will go with you, and I will pay you for your day. How will next Saturday suit you?"

Next Saturday would suit the boys first rate, they said, and they went on their way in high spirits.

Mr. Everett, who had been spending some weeks at the cosy Hillside House, thought that he had pretty thoroughly tested the fishing privileges of the region roundabout, but he found his mistake on that Saturday. The "guides" not only had the true fisherman's instinct, but they knew intimately every stream and pond for miles around, and they led their young gentleman a jaunt which left him at night, as he expressed it, a "broken down old man." But as he dragged his aching limbs toward home he was the owner of the finest string of trout and pickerel that had ever gladdened his eyes.

As they began their walk home, Mr. Everett said:

"Well, boys, I think that I can recommend you as stars in your profession. By the way, how did you happen to take up the guide business?"

"Well," began Horace, "we wanted some money awfully. We've got a gray colt at home, name's Gray Eagle, and he's got speed—"

"We thought he was all spavined up when pa bought him," observed Henry, parenthetically.

"He's all right now," Horace went on, "we've been training him."

"Take him out on the fair track most every night after milking," said Henry.

"Go like the wind, the colt will," Horace continued, "after we've got him down to his work."

"Yes?" said Mr. Everett. "And what has all this to do with wanting some money?"

"Well," replied Horace, "the town fair comes on next week, and we want to enter the colt for a race in the three-minute class—"

"Horses that never trotted better'n three minutes in public," Henry explained.

"And you have to pay to enter a horse for a race, and besides, we shall have to hire a gig."

"Ah, I see!" said Mr. Everett. "Does your father happen to know about this?"

"No. Pa don't know anything about it yet," answered Henry, with some embarrassment.

"But he won't care," said Horace, earnestly. "We want to kind of surprise him. He's a deacon, pa is, but he says that the trots at our fair are well enough."

"Ain't no pool-selling or anything, you know," observed Henry.

"He's one of the trustees of the fair himself," added Horace, "but all he cares for is cattle and sheep and butter and such things."

The boys had evidently reserved their favorite theme until the last, and finding an interested listener, they spared no details. Before Mr. Everett had reached the hotel he was in possession of the complete history of the gray colt, and was fully informed in regard to that great annual event—the town fair.

Furthermore, he had promised to delay his departure to the city for a day or two in order to be present at Gray Eagle's performance.

When he handed the boys the five dollars which they had hoped for but hardly expected, their faces glowed with delight.

"You'll see Gray Eagle trot now!" said Henry. "And he'll come in ahead, sure as guns!"

"If he doesn't buck," added Horace.

"Won't it be rather dangerous business for boys like you?" asked Mr. Everett. "Which of you is to drive?"

"Oh, Horace, of course," replied Henry. "He can drive as well as any man in this town."

"Henry can drive as well as I can," explained his brother, "but he sort of lacks confidence before folks."

"You had better tell your father what you propose to do," was Mr. Everett's parting advice.

"Oh," that'll be all right," was the cheerful rejoinder.

Agreeably to promise, Mr. Everett, on a pleasant day early in October, made one of the throng in attendance at the town fair grounds. He spent an hour or two inspecting the sleek stock of the farmers, admiring the handiwork of the farmers' wives and daughters, witnessing a plowing match, listening to the eloquence of the lemonade venders, and especially noting the odd characters which are always to be seen on such occasions.

Then, following the movement of the crowd, he found himself at length at the great centre of attraction, and he took his place in the front tier of seats opposite the judges' stand by the "half-mile track."

The judges had taken their positions, and had rung the cracked bell hanging over the stand as a signal to the drivers in the first race to prepare for action.

Seven more or less fleet-footed steeds were being driven on the track for the preliminary "warming up," and as this was the "three-minute class," Mr. Everett looked them over anxiously to discover if the gray colt and his driver were among the contestants.

Sure enough, there they were! That loose-jointed, shambling, rough-coated animal, looking as if he were just out of the pasture, was doubtless Gray Eagle.

And the little fellow perched on a rickety gig and clad in a uniform consisting of a red flannel shirt and visorless cap, was no other than his young friend, Horace.

Hardly had Mr. Everett identified one of the Raymond twins when the other appeared at his elbow.

"How d' do, Mr. Everett?" said the drawling voice. "Say, we're in luck, Hod and I are! They've drawn for positions, and Gray Eagle's got the pole!".

Again the bell rang, and the scoring began. The usual number of false starts occurred, and Mr. Everett noticed, to his surprise, that Gray Eagle, in spite of his uncouth appearance, trotted in a very lively way, and that the diminutive Horace was at least as skillful a driver as any of his competitors.

"That colt of yours has a wicked-looking eye," he remarked to Henry.

"Yes, he's ugly," admitted the boy, "but Hod knows how to manage him."

Once more the horses came down to the wire.

"Go!" shouted one of the judges, and away they went—all but Gray Eagle.

The excitement had proved too much for him, and instead of trotting, he seemed to be executing something like a war dance. Up and down, from right to left, forward and backward he pranced, to the great delight of the crowd and to the deep mortification of poor Henry.

"He's bucking, just as I was afraid of!" said he, with tears in his eyes.

But the young driver was not dismayed. He had loosened the reins when the trouble began, and for an instant he let the colt take his own course. Then, with a sharp pull and a resounding cut with the whip, he brought Gray Eagle to his feet and sent him on his way.

The affair had taken but a few seconds, but even the slowest of the horses now strung along the track was far ahead of the gray colt. But the mirth of the spectators was soon changed to amazement at that colt's performance.

"Didn't I say he could trot?" drawled Henry.

There was no doubt about it. When Gray Eagle had made the first circuit of the track, it was evident that he was not to be the last in the race. But could he possibly overtake the two horses which, well ahead of the others, were contending for the first place?

Steadily he gained. Down the home stretch whirled the two leaders, and Gray Eagle was only a length behind. Then came an unearthly cry from the lips of the young driver, and the whip descended on the gray colt's back.

"I knew Hod was going to yell!" said Henry, exultingly, as Gray Eagle swept under the wire the winner by a neck.

In the midst of the cheering, Horace drove up, and with a professional air threw the reins to Henry, who at once went to the stable with the colt.

Now, forcing his way through the crowd, there appeared an elderly man with a look of astonishment on his face that was comical to see.

"Horace," he began, "what in all nature does this mean?"

"Father, this is Mr. Everett, that's stopping at the tavern," said Horace, evidently glad of a diversion.

"Hope to see you well, sir. But, Horace, what you been up to? I never was so took back in my life as I was when they told me down to the hall what you were doing!"

Horace began to explain awkwardly enough, but his father cut him short.

"I can't stop to talk now. All is, let this be the end on't! It isn't safe for a boy like you."

"O pa, do let me drive him one more heat! It's best two in three, and I can surely beat and get the premium!"

"No, Horace, I won't risk your neck for all the premiums in the world. I've got to go back now, but you must promise not to drive again.

"But, pa, suppose I can find somebody to drive the colt?"

"Well," said his father, who was perhaps in his heart somewhat proud of the colt's performance, "if you can get anybody that knows how, I don't care. All is, don't you do it." So saying, he withdrew.

"Too bad!" exclaimed Horace, starting for the stable with tears in his eyes. "There's nobody that I can get to drive that colt, with all his tricks."

Mr. Everett saw nothing of the Raymond boys for the next hour. He took but little interest in the other races, but he kept his place, having some curiosity to see whether the gray colt would appear again with a new driver. The time for the second trial in the three-minute class came at last.

"Yes, there is Gray Eagle again," said Mr. Everett to himself. "And—can it be possible? Will Horace disobey his father and drive the colt, after all? Ah, here is Henry again! Henry, I wouldn't have thought that Horace would break his promise to his father!"

"That isn't Horace behind Gray Eagle," said the boy, flushing guiltily. "I'm Horace. Father didn't say that Henry couldn't drive."

"Oh, that is the way of it!" said Mr. Everett. "I'm sorry if that is your idea of obedience," he added, quietly.

Horace made no reply, and the race began.

Gray Eagle took the lead and kept it easily once around the track.

"He's got the race!" cried Horace. But in a moment his face fell.

"Oh, he's off his feet! Why doesn't Hen pull him down? Why, what's happened? Henry can't hold him! He's running away!"

It was too true. Swerving from side to side along the track, dashed the frightened animal. At every instant it seemed to the horrified spectators as if Henry must be thrown to the ground. The reins were broken, and the boy was powerless to guide or check the horse.

"He'll be killed!" gasped Horace. "And it'll be me that killed him!"

Now the wild horse and his helpless driver were once more nearing the stand. Horace's face showed pale under the tan, but there was the fire of purpose in his eyes.

"I'm going to try it," he said, and he sprang on to the track.

A leap for the bridle—there was a chance in a thousand, but he caught it!

An instant later the horse had been brought to the fence by the side of the track. Henry had picked himself up, somewhat dazed by his fall from the gig, but not seriously hurt, and Horace lay on the ground with bleeding head and broken arm.

Gray Eagle was being held by a dozen men who had rushed to Horace's assistance, while the other contestants, hardly realizing what had happened, were just finishing the race.

Horace was taken to his home, and at the boy's earnest request, Mr. Everett displayed really excellent surgical skill in setting the broken arm and dressing the wounded head. Thus Horace was his first patient.

When he had been made comfortable he said to his father, who was standing by his bed:

"I want to tell you, pa, that Henry wasn't one bit to blame. It was all my fault."

"I guess I wouldn't talk now," said Mr. Raymond.

"But I must tell you. Henry didn't even know that I had seen you at all. I just said when I went to the stable that I wasn't going to drive again. He thought I just wanted to give him a chance, and took the horse. I pretended to myself that I wasn't disobeying you, but I knew all the time that I was. It served me right to get hurt. But I'm glad enough that it wasn't Henry."

"Well, well, I'll forgive you as far forth as I am concerned," said his father, "and I think this'll be a lesson that you won't forget. How do you feel now, my son?" And he laid his rough hand tenderly on the cheek of this repentant boy.

"Well, my head aches pretty bad, and my arm pains me, and I keep thinking how I did wrong. But I tell you, I feel awful good 'side of the way I felt when Gray Eagle and poor Henry were coming down the home stretch!"—Youth's Companion.

Great Fishing Near Hawaii.

Captain John M. Sass of the gasolene schooner Malolo has just discovered and chartered hitherto unknown shoals of considerable area to the southwest of the island of Molokai, Hawaii. The shoals are, in fact, a submerged extension of that island. He has found that they extend for about 30 miles almost due southwest from Molokai, at a surprisingly uniform width of about 12 miles. These shoals give soundings of from 28 to 32 fathoms, ending abruptly on all sides in soundings showing about 260 fathoms. The shoals seem to be the top of a submerged plateau with a very even and smooth surface covered with fine gray coral and affording excellent anchorage. The discovery was made while sounding for fishing fields. The water above the shoals swarms with edible fish of great value. But it also swarms with sharks. Hooks and lines thrown down to the bottom immediately bring up fish, but at the second or third throw only fishes' heads comes up, the sharks having snapped off the bodies of the fishes as they are being drawn up from the depths.—Chicago Record.

Savings of Years Gone.

Lewis Rice of Canaan, W. Va., was robbed of $3500. Mr. Rice sold his timber last spring for $1400, and this, with $1100 savings of many years, and some notes were in an old trunk in the garret. He had occasion to go to the garret a few days ago and found the trunk gone. Search was instituted and the trunk and notes were found under an old tree near his home, but the money was gone. No clew.—Atlanta Constitution.

Unclaimed dogs in Chicago are to be killed by electricity.

THE BIGGER QUESTION.

REAL ISSUE INVOLVED IN PORTO RICO PROBLEM.

Whether Our New Possessions Are or Are Not Already Integral Parts of the Nation Under the Constitution—An Article Which Clears Up the Situation.

"Keep the real issue in sight, and let the President and the party be judged by that," is the wise conclusion of a very able article in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer on the Porto Rican question. Obviously this excellent editorial treatment of a much discussed subject is the product of some knowledge and some thinking. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of a vast volume of matter that has found its way into print relative to the Porto Rican topic. No writer has stated the issue more clearly or more intelligently than it is stated by the Post-Intelligencer, thus:

"It is not a question whether we ought to impose a duty of twenty-five per cent. or one of fifteen per cent. or none at all upon commerce between that island and the United States. It is whether this Government has constitutional power to levy such a tax under any circumstances; whether Porto Rico is territory to be governed as all other territory added has been, by the disposition of Congress, or whether its people acquired, by the treaty of Paris, constitutional rights within the United States that compel recognition by us and leave us no choice but to acknowledge the new possessions as an integral part of the nation under the Constitution, and finally to admit them as States."

Rightly the Post-Intelligencer insists that the contest is not waged on the question whether Porto Rican trade should be free or untaxed. The opposition to the bill is based upon no such consideration. It cares nothing about the question either of tariff or of revenue. Engineered by clever free trade and anti-imperialist strategists, the movement, intended solely to "put the administration in a hole," has secured the adhesion of a considerable number of Republicans who seem to be unable to discover the use that is being made of them. They are apparently blind to the fact, so clearly pointed out by the Post-Intelligencer, that—

"the constitutional question is the real bone of contention. The Republican party cannot abandon its position upon that without reversing all our precedents and destroying the practical possibility of building up a mighty commerce in the Far East by exchanging for the open door in the Philippines the open door in the vast portion of Asia under European control.

"We believe that those who have differed honestly from the party's policy in this particular will agree with it when they come to see what is involved; and how cunningly the advocates of retirement from the Philippines have sought to make that necessary by a pretended fight over the Porto Rican tariff."

If only the army of dissenters from the policy of the Republican administration and the Republican party could once grasp the idea that a much bigger and more portentous question than that of twenty-five per cent., fifteen per cent., or no toriff at all is involved in the Porto Rican proposition, it would mightily help to clear up the situation.

The Rising Tide.

No Sectionalism in Prosperity.

Mr. Jay O. Morse, the President of the Moss National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, and a man who is connected with several railroads in that section of the country, says:

"Manufacturers in our district are just as busy as ever, laborers are well employed, merchants report trade active and profitable, while the railroads actually have more than they can do. There is, in short, no recession or depression."

There is prosperity in a nutshell, or rather the story in a nutshell. The prosperity itself is manifestly too immense to be confined within any bounds. It extends from manufacturer to day laborer, from the railroad magnate to the poorest brakeman. It is the kind of prosperity which the country knows, which every section of the country knows when ever the American policy of protection is in force. The prosperity which flows from protection knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but only one country, the interests of whose people are the same and in which the prosperity of every man is bound up with the prosperity of every other man.

Howling Bryanite Free-Traders.

In 1896 Bryanites yowled and screeched that prices were too low, and that if Bryan were elected higher prices would most surely prevail. But if McKinley were elected the price of everything would fall and business and the nation would be ruined.

Yet now that prices are higher, but mostly because higher wages prevail and everybody can have work, the Bryanites are howling like wolves about high prices.

Nothing on earth can ever satisfy Bryanite free-traders except low prices of foreign fabrics for genteel idlers, with one or two million wage earners looking in vain for jobs while our cod-fish aristocracy can buy things awful cheap, and everything will be as nice as can be, don'tcher know?

Chief Source of Tuberculosis.

The bacilli are found in the sputa, and it is settled by repeated researches that tuberculosis is spread nearly exclusively by dried sputum.

DIRECT CONSEQUENCE.

Why Wage Earners Are Sharing So Liberally in Employers' Profits.

In the current news of the day occur two announcements of more than ordinary significance. In a dispatch from Charleston, S. C., we are told that—

"The York Cotton Mills of Yorkville, this State, yesterday announced that they would on next pay day chip three per cent. from the annual dividend and add it to the wages of operatives. The wages of some of the employes had recently been increased thirty-three per cent. These were not included in the increase yesterday. President Ashe says:

"'We cannot help foresee that there must be an end of the present boom some day, and if we ever get back to the depression of a few years ago, just as we voluntarily increase wages now we will be compelled to reduce them.'"

On the same date the following statement is made in a telegram from Philadelphia:

"In accordance with their notice posted shortly after January 1, 1900, promising an advance to their employes, to take effect April 1, 1900, the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company to-day notified all their miners of a general average advance of twenty per cent. The miners are now placed upon a basis of sixty cents per gross ton, and all day labor increased accordingly. This advance will make the wages paid the highest during the past thirty years, and in some instances the highest that have ever existed by nearly seven per cent."

This is what is aimed at in the system of protection to American labor and industry—namely, that those who work for wages shall be the gainers through the profits accruing to their employers. As a direct result of the great prosperity which has come to the country since the election of William McKinley, and the consequent reinstatement of the thoroughly American policy of first taking good care of Americans and of regarding the fortunes of foreigners as a secondary consideration, wages and employment have increased enormously in the United States, and the general rate of wages is in nearly all lines of industry the highest ever known.

Opposed to All Reciprocity Treaties.

The way to fight these treaties is not to spend all our strength in exposing the gross injustice done to this State in these particular cases, but to attack the principle involved. It is utterly vicious. No reciprocity treaty can be negotiated whose effect is not to directly and without compensation take money from one class of our citizens and bestow it elsewhere at the caprice of the negotiator of the treaty. It is a relic of mediævalism; it should have no place on the statute book of any civilized nation. Fight not merely these treaties but all reciprocity treaties. Let us end the whole business once for all.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Bad For the Calamity Party.

Prosperity stories have taken the place of calamity croakings in Kansas, and Mr. Bryan is wondering what he can do to regain his former hold upon the ears of those who no longer find him interesting. The story is told of an old farmer who, at the point of a shotgun, compelled a creditor to accept payment of a note before it fell due. "Why did he do that?" some one asked the narrator. "Oh, he wanted to stop the interest," was the reply. John W. Breidenthal, the State Bank Commissioner, tells of a banker out in the short grass country who wrote a letter asking if there was any law that would compel him to receive money for deposit in his bank. "I wrote him," said Breidenthal, "that if he had more money than he knew what to do with, I knew of no law in Kansas that would compel him to take more. You see, they were paying their taxes, and the County Treasurer wanted to make a depository out of his bank, but he would be mandamused before he would submit to it."

All this looks bad for the political party and candidate who hope to win by reviving the free trade and free silver issues of the Chicago platform.

It Puzzles Bryan.

Bryan says he cannot explain the fact that in cities where he addressed the largest audiences in 1896 he received the smallest vote in proportion to the number voting. Wherever Bryan spoke he virtually proposed to pay off wage earners in fifty-cent silver dollars. Wherever McKinley spoke he never failed to tell the people of the vast importance of work and wages for every American who needs a job. And it wouldn't surprise some people to be told that these little statements might account for quite a large proportion of the result at the polls.

Smoke Drove Him Away.

An Iowa turkey roosted on the top of a chimney, cut off the escape of the smoke and gas and came near asphyxiating the occupants of the house. Mr. Bryan has been spreading his wings over the stacks of the New England mills, but the volume of smoke emerging from the furnace fires is too great to enable him even to approach the performance of the Iowa turkey.—Washington Post.

"Genesis" of the Scots.

Sandy McTush was very fond of boasting—with more or less truth and a good deal of pride—about the antiquity of the Gaelic tribes. He was seldom disturbed in his harmless amusement, but on one occasion a wag of an Englishman ventured to pull him up short. "Look here, Sandy," said the trifler, "I'm not disputing a bit of what you say, but it doesn't go very far, after all, you know. I don't remember coming across a single word about any braw son o' Caledonia either in the old testament or the new!" Sandy's look of scorn and pity was beyond describing, but his answer settled that little argument once and forever. "Why, ye eegnorant son o' perdeetion, I'm no for a meenit thenkin' that effer ye cam' across onything in the haly beuk, but has it no yet been dinged intae your muckle thick heid hoo Scot an' Lot gaed thegither in the auld time?"—Ally Sloper.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Sent to Croton Dam to Subdue Italian Strikers.

BLOODSHED AND DEATH RESULT.

The Strike at Croton Dam Assumed a Serious Aspect—The Sheriff Appealed to Governor Roosevelt For Troops—The Cause of the Trouble—First Trial of Strength Between Opposing Forces.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The strike among the Italian employees on the new Croton Dam for an increase of wages assumed such alarming proportions that nearly six hundred troops, over half of them calvary, were ordered to the scene of the strike to preserve order and protect property.

The contested ground in Westchester County is three miles from the Croton Landing station of the New York Central road. It is to the east of the road in the Croton Valley. At this point the dam that is to check the Croton water and form an immense reservoir is being built. On each side of the narrow stream hills rise to the height of more than 200 feet.

The trouble was due to a demand of the men for greater pay. They had been working ten hours a day for $1.25 a day, and they demanded $1.50 for eight hours' work. There were employed on the works about 400 Italians and about 200 men of other nationalities. The latter were employed largely in the more responsible places and took no part in the strike. The principal leader and spokesman for the strikers was Marcello Rotello.

The troops ordered to the Croton dam, almost as great in numbers as the strikers, were made up thus:

Squadron A, the crack cavalry company of Manhattan.

Troop G, a similar body, of Brooklyn.

Two companies of infantry of the First Regiment, one from Yonkers and one from Mount Vernon.

Sheriff Malloy came to New York City at the request of Major-General Roe, commanding the National Guard, and after a series of conferences with all the parties interested made a formal demand upon General Roe for the assistance of the militia.

General Roe had previously communicated by wire with Governor Roosevelt, and the latter was quick in his response, directing the head of the National Guard to grant the demand of the Sheriff if one was made.

The cavalry force numbered 350 men and officers. Each man carried a sabre, a revolver and a carbine. Captain C. I. Delbordolse commanded Troop C, of Brooklyn, and Major Oliver B. Bridgeman commanded Squadron A.

The Seventh Regiment of this city was ordered out and sent to the scene of action.

The first blood over the strike was shed when an unknown man shot and killed Sergeant Robert Douglas, of the Eleventh Separate Company, of Mount Vernon. The Sergeant was making the rounds with a corporal's guard relieving the sentries.

An air gun was his weapon. No report was heard. Shot through the abdomen, Sergeant Douglass fell to the ground exclaiming to his little command:

"Boys, I've been shot; load quickly and fire!"

A volley rang out from the muskets of the militia men. No answering shot came back from the unseen enemy. Sergeant Douglas was taken back to the camp and he died within ten minutes after arriving there.

Strike leaders declared that the men were in favor of peace and would offer no violence. The shooting closely followed a peace declaration by one of the leaders.

For the last five weeks it is said the Italians had been getting ready for any trouble that might grow out of a strike, and had bought arms and ammunition. From Sing Sing they obtained rifles and pistols, and from nearby towns they purchased ammunition. They also bought three cases of revolvers from a gunsmith in Sing Sing. While it was known that they had arms, it was not thought they were as well supplied as they are until the first test of strength was made between them and the deputy sheriffs.

This test came when it was decided to send an engine for coal. Coal was needed to operate the pumping works at the dam, which have to be kept going day and night, and at 7.30 a. m. orders were given for an engine to go down and bring up some cars of coal lying ready. The strikers saw the engine come out, and thinking that the contractors were about to try to start up without making a settlement with them, they swarmed out of the houses on the hill and down the hillside toward the works. They came armed with clubs, stones, shotguns and revolvers.

Engineer Jacoby had no sooner got his engine out than it was surrounded. They threatened to kill him then and there if he tried to run the engine. The handful of deputy sheriffs who were present were powerless to drive off the crowd, and they and Jacoby decided to give up the attempt. Jacoby left the engine and then the Italians retired to the hilltop, but left a guard on watch to prevent a further attempt.

On the hill where stands the company's office was a little knot of men. One of their number, with a pair of field glasses, took in the picture and counted the rifles and revolvers in sight. In the group was Sheriff Molloy, of Westchester. When he saw the Winchesters and the showing in arms made by the strikers he said:

"This thing calls for troops. My men cannot cope with a situation like this."

After the incident had passed and little Italy hill was patrolled by a few strikers word was received there would be no depredation committed unless there was an attempt to put men to work. The Sheriff left for White Plains to consult Governor Roosevelt by 'phone in regard to calling out troops.

As he left the dam to drive to the Croton Landing Station he passed through the Bowery, where one or two Italians were leaning on rifles outside saloons, chatting about the trouble as though it were nothing.

Reported Boer Peace Plan.

Before the Boer peace deputation left Milan, Italy, it is stated, they opened, in the presence of Dr. Leyds, sealed dispatches which they brought from Pretoria, and found therein an authorization to offer, on behalf of the South African Republics, to concede to Great Britain the demolition of the Pretoria fortifications and the surrender of the Boer artillery, provided the great Powers, including America, would guarantee the independence of the two republics.

General White Back in London.

General White, commander of the Ladysmith garrison, arrived in London on a special train from Liverpool. He was immediately recognized by the people at the station and enthusiastically cheered. Great crowds surrounded him and he shook hands with as many as possible.

Lack of Physcians in Porto Rico.

Three thousand people are dying in Porto Rico for lack of medical supplies and the inability of many districts where the population reaches thousands to support a resident physician.

The Labor World.

The English working man has 278 working days.

Half the striking miners in the Pittsburg, Penn., coal district have returned to work.

Seventeen per cent. of the watchmakers in the United States are women. In 1850 all were men.

The Building Trades Council, of Chicago, is trying to end the industrial war there through arbitration committees.

The section men on the Erie Railroad have received a voluntary advance in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 a day.

The Parisian cabmen have petitioned the authorities for permission to raise their fares during the Exposition months.

TO FORCE TURKEY TO PAY.

A Severance of Diplomatic Relations Possible Now.

The Sultan Admits Just Claim of the United States, But Puts Off the Payment Without Good Excuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The most serious international question that confronts the Government relates to the indemnity which Turkey was asked to pay for outrages committed against American missionaries and colleges in Armenia several years ago. The negotiations have now reached a point where the Government has under consideration the adoption of one of several radical courses. The Government has been inclined to go slowly in determining what shall be done, but the attitude of Turkey is such that patience has ceased to be a virtue. Nearly every honorable diplomatic resource to bring Turkey to a sense of her obligations to the United States has been tried without success.

What action the Government now will take to enforce the Sultan's promise is not definitely known, but as the situation is critical, it may result in Secretary Hay sending to the Turkish Minister in Washington his passport.

The question involved between the two countries is no longer one resting upon disputed points of international law, but upon the Sultan's broken faith. This is not his only broken promise, he having said that he would give his permit for the reconstruction of the American college and school buildings, yet up to the present the official permit, upon one excuse and another, has been withheld.

When Dr. Angell resigned as Minister in 1898 the relations between the two countries were critical by reason of the inaction of the Turkish Government and its refusal to entertain the indemnity claims. The Turkish Government, shortly before the departure of Dr. Angell, sent a reply denying all liability for the buildings and property destroyed. A similar reply was sent to the Ambassadors of England, France and Italy, having like claims.

Later, when the subject was pressed, the Sultan, on December 18, 1898, finally promised to pay the claims. The claims were examined with great care and caution, based upon the principle of indemnity for the actual value of the property destroyed. The Sultan also said at the same time that he had given permission for the reconstruction of the destroyed buildings.

The situation is practically this: The State Department has succeeded in obtaining judgment by confession upon the claims, which confession was made by the Sultan himself, but the execution remains unsatisfied. Diplomacy has exhausted itself.

The breaking off of diplomatic relations would have only a moral effect, as the commercial relations between Turkey and the United States are not very extensive. It is believed by officials that Turkey would be willing to come to terms if she realized that failure to do so would cause this Government to take such a step. The withdrawal of the American representative at Constantinople and the dismissal of the Turkish Minister here would be an announcement to the world that the Sultan was a dishonest creditor, who, after acknowledging his liability, declined to pay his obligation.

MISS SHATTUCK RETURNS.

American Missionary Who Went Through the Armenian Massacres Comes Home.

BOSTON (Special).—Miss Corinna Shattuck, who has been doing missionary work in Armenia almost continuously for twenty-three years, thereby earning for herself the title of "The Heroine of the Armenian Massacres," arrived in Boston.

Miss Shattuck was sent to Turkey in 1873 by the American board. She remained there in various capacities. About five years ago she went to Oorfa, where she had started the school eight years before, and was there when the terrible massacres took place in the fall and winter of 1895. She was alone with the native helpers, a tower of strength to her terrified associates, pupils and neighbors, sheltering the refugees and helping the wounded.

COEBEL PLOT INDICTMENTS.

Five Men Named as Principals and Three Named as Accessories to the Crime.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—The Franklin County Grand Jury has returned the first indictments against those alleged to have been in the alleged plot to murder William Goebel.

The indictments show Jim and Berry Howard, Youtsey, Harlan Whittaker, Combs, alias "Palsy Dick," indicted for murder; Charles Finley, W. H. Culton, Wharton Golden as accessories. In the indictment of being accessory but not indicted, are named Green Golden, Governor W. S. Taylor and John Davis.

Golden is the chief witness for the State and Culton and Youtsey are both under arrest and are said to have made confessions and it is believed will be made State witnesses. Caleb Powers is under arrest with Holland Whitaker, while John Powers, Finley, Berry and Jim Howard have not been arrested.

Judge Cantrill has decided in favor of the minor Democratic officials, holding them to be the rightful and legal officers in the contest over minor State offices.

Bench warrants were issued for persons indicted who have not surrendered and were sent to the counties where they were supposed to be.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Affected Area is Now One Vast, Bare, Lonely Desert.

Nothing but the absorption of all public interest by the South African war prevents the terrible conditions now prevailing in India from creating a tremendous sensation in Great Britain.

At the present time no less than ten million natives are practically starving and wholly dependent on Government relief for the means of sustaining life.

Mr. Donald Sweaton, a member of the Viceregal Council, who recently returned from a tour in the central and western part of India, describes the situation thus:

"For hundreds of miles on end not a single stalk of corn or even dry stubble was seen, not yet a blade of green pasture.

"There was no water, except in the larger rivers and streams. The deepest tanks and reservoirs, which never had been known to run dry, are now dry as a rock.

"The whole country is now one vast, bare, brown lonely desert, where in ordinary seasons one may see busy threshing floors studded all over with heaps of grain."

Four Italians Burned to Death in a Fire.

Four Italians were burned to death in a tenement house fire at Wampum, Penn. The dead are Daniel Abblatte and his three nephews, Pastella, Joseph and Erman Abblatte. The house was occupied by twenty-five or thirty quarrymen and it is supposed the fire stated by the explosion of a lamp.

Death of Relative of Boone and Lincoln

Judah Brown, a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, and also a relative of Abraham Lincoln, died at the Hotel Terrace, in Scranton, aged eighty-two years. He was born at Danville, Penn.

The National Game.

Chicago is lucky to get Cunningham.

Second baseman Bonner has signed with Rochester.

Pittsburg has "farmed" pitcher Wilhelm to Syracuse.

"Cupid" Childs will captain the Chicago team this season.

Buelow, the new catcher secured by St. Louis, is showing up well.

Albany has signed a deaf mute pitcher named Taylor, of Shreveport, La.

The noted ex-League pitcher, "Dad" Clark, has caught on with Buffalo.

Manager Ewing, of the New York Club has become an advocate of bunting. Several years ago he was bitterly opposed to this form of batting.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

They Elect Delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IS INDORSED

The Republican State Convention Was Held in New York City—President McKinley's Administration Indorsed and His Renomination Urged—The Delegates Elected—The Platform Adopted

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Republican State Convention met in the Grand Central Palace here and elected delegates and alternates-at-large to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia, and also Presidential electors and the electors for the Congress districts in the State. The convention held two sessions. The machinery of the convention moved in the most expeditious fashion. The committee on credentials, for instance, had not a contest to present. This is the first instance of the kind in a great many years.

The delegates elected to the National Convention are as follows:

At Large—Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Roosevelt, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

Alternates—George H. Roberts, Jr., of Kings; James A. Roberts, of Erie; George J. Smith, of Ulster; John Raines, of Ontario.

The Presidential electors chosen are as follows:

At Large—Edward H. Butler, Erie; Franklin H. Mitchell, Monroe.

For the Congress Districts—1. Samuel J. Underhill; 2. Samuel Rowland; 3. Michael J. Dady; 4. C. H. Russell; 5. John Kissel; 6. H. C. Fischer; 7. Joseph Simonson; 8. William E. Billings; 9. Herman J. Katz; 10. Frank Kilfoile; 11. Samuel S. Koenig; 12. Arthur P. Sturges; 13. James Yeardance; 14. E. W. Bloomingdale; 15. William Sherer; 16. F. V. Millard; 17. Clarence Lexow; 18. John M. Cordts; 19. Peter McCarthy; 20. Samuel L. Munson; 21. W. S. C. Wiley; 22. Royal Newton; 23. William T. O'Neil; 24. D. M. Anderson; 25. Robert McKinnon; 26. William G. Phelps; 27. Ransom B. True; 28. Robert Bushby; 29. F. D. Sherwood; 30. Charles F. Prentice; 31. George Eastman; 32. Christian Klinck; 33. George Urban, Jr.; 34. Herbert C. Rich.

The usual committee to fill any vacancies that may occur was appointed.

Senator Elsberg, who was the temporary chairman, and Representative Sherman, who was the permanent chairman, both declared in their speeches that Roosevelt would be renominated for Governor. Mr. Sherman thrice referred in glowing terms to Admiral Dewey's achievement at Manila, and in each case his words of praise were received with silence.

The platform adopted by the convention is, in part, as follows:

The Republicans of New York, represented in their State Convention, congratulate their fellow-countrymen at the beginning of another National campaign that the pledges on the faith of which McKinley and Hobart were elected four years ago have been redeemed. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligation. Gold as the National standard of value is now established in the law.

Referring to the enactment of the gold law embodying the principles enunciated in the St. Louis platform, it continues:

Public confidence that this would be so and the fact that it is so, taken in connection with the passage of tariff laws which supplied to the Government the revenues it needed and to the country's industries a healthy and

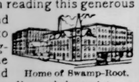
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



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The handsomest and most complete Catalogue the house has ever issued sent free, provided you state in what you are most interested,—Flowers, Vegetables or Small Fruits. Address

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Machine dressed Cedar Shingles,

of all sizes, always in stock For sale at the mills of

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Schedule in effect Dec. 1st, 1899.

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]		2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " "		4:25, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		9:30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton " "		12:40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " "		4:45, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday		6:00, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " "		7:00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

ST AMBOAT SERVI.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 1:00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1:00, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon. For Coinjock " " and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3:00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6:00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag.

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Senatorial Convention of the First District will be held at Edenton, N. C., on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1900, immediately after the adjournment of the Republican Congressional Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators.

By order of the Executive Committee, this 14th day of April, 1900.

M. B. CULPEPPER, Chm'n.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of North Carolina will be held at Edenton on Wednesday, the 16th of May 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia on the 19th of June; nominating a Presidential Elector for the District, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

D. H. ABBOTT,
Chairman Cong'l Ex. Com.

REPULICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Winston, N. C. Jan 3d, 1900.

To the Republicans of North Carolina:

The Republican State Convention is called to meet in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday, May 2d, 1900 at the hour of noon, for the purpose of electing four delegates from the State at large to the Republican National Convention and to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Officers and the re-organization of the Committee.

Each county is entitled to twice the number of delegates as it has members in the House of Representatives.

The plan of organization of the party should be strictly complied with in calling and holding the conventions and electing delegates.

By order of the State Executive Committee at Greensboro, on January 2d, 1900.

A. E. HOLTON, Chairman,
Republican State Ex. Com.
W. S. HYAMS, Secretary.

ARIZONA'S PETRIFIED FOREST TO BE PROTECTED.

The chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, Mr Lacey, of Iowa, is advocating the project of setting aside a certain tract of land in Arizona as a petrified forest national park. This forest is one of the greatest natural curiosities on the American continent, and it properly cared for it will almost rival in interest the wonders of the Yellowstone, the Yosemite and the Mount Rainer Reservations. The petrified park lies a short distance from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Apache county. The trees probably grew beside some inland sea. After falling the cell structure of the wood in the tree was entirely replaced by silica. One of the most remarkable features of the park is a natural bridge 45 feet in width which spans the canyon; nearly 50 feet of the trees lies on one side so it is visible for nearly 100 feet. The wood is very handsome when polished.

THEY TOOK NO RISKS.

To use the words of an illustrious man in an expression that has gone through the press recently, "The Democratic party took no risks." They wanted a sure thing. They were not willing to let the people have a free, open chance at that constitution, with a free ballot and a fair election. They made a special law to pass it by, and so, in North Carolina, after they had ratified that amendment to the constitution on the 21st day of February, if the date is remembered rightly, they passed a law on the 6th day of March under which this constitution should be voted upon. For, in connection with that amendment and as a part of it, they had said it should be voted on according to the law that was in force and effect on the 1st day of May, 1899. Then the very next week we see they turned around and passed a law specifically regulating the voting upon that constitution.

NOT WELL FOUNDED.

The story comes from Washington that the cause of Admiral Dewey's anger at the President is that he was not paid $10,000 for his services as a Philippine Commissioner. The President was anxious to do this, but the statute which declares that no man shall hold two offices of trust and profit at the same time made it impossible. It is said the President recommended that amount, and that he will gladly sign the bill should it become a law. The story came out as the result of an inquiry into the Admiral's declaration that the President "had robbed him."

THINK OF IT.

There are thousands of poor unfortunate, but ruggedly honest, devoted, sincere and patriotic citizens in North Carolina today, who may not be able to educate their sons by 1908; if not, these poor, honest boys will not be allowed to vote. The educated town negro will have the right to vote, and under the proposed amendment he will then "dominate" the white man who has not been fortunate enough to obtain the blessing of an education. Do we want such a state of affairs in North Carolina? God forbid.

POPULIST STATE CONVENTION.

The Populist State Convention met at Raleigh last week and was fairly largely attended. Delegates at large and for each district were appointed. The resolutions adopted are strongly denunciatory to the Amendment and the election law.

It was agreed by all to nominate a straight, full ticket. The following is the ticket nominated:

For Governor—Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow.

For Lieutenant Governor—A. C. Shuford, of Catawba

For Secretary of State—J. Schulken, of Columbus.

For Treasurer—W. H. Worth, of Guilford.

For Auditor—H. W. Ayer, of Wake.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. N. C. English, of Randolph

For Attorney General, H. F. Seawell, of Moore county.

For Chm'n Corporation Commissioners—A. S. Peace, of Granville.

For Member of Cor. Com'rs—J. F. Paschal, of Chatham.

For Com'r. of Agriculture—J. M. Mewborne, of Lenoir.

For Com'r. of Labor and Printing, J. Y. Hamrick.

For Judge 10th Judicial District, L. L. Witherspoon, of Catawba.

For Electors at Large—R. B. Davis, of New Hanover, and W. D. Merritt, of Person.

"COOKED HIS GOOSE."

The Hickory Press sententiously remarks that a few days before the Democratic State Convention Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane, who was nominated and elected to office four years ago by the Populists and Republicans, wrote a nice little letter, making a bid for the Democratic nomination for the office he now holds. Some Democrats had thrown him a hook baited and made him believe he could get the nomination and he got it—in the neck. They simply cooked his goose.

The Nebraskan Democracy pledged the party "to wage an unceasing warfare against all the trusts," and the Minneapolis Tribune asks: "What warfare has it waged except when out of power?"

Nebraska's bank deposits have increased $3,000,000 within a year. That State may be after demagogues but it can not deny that its prosperity dates from Republican success.

Democrats say they are pained to see a wabble in Republican policies. Solicitude of this kind is an infallible sign that Democratic traps have been set in vain.

The Simmons ring invite the people of this free State to commit political suicide, like Louisiana, or political hari-kari like Kentucky.

An Enterprising Firm

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Alex. Wadsworth who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his many customers. He now has the agency for Dr. King's New Discovery, which surely cures Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is now producing so much excitement all over the country, by its many starling cures. It absolutely cures Asthama, Bronchitis, Nausia and all affectetions of the throat, chest and lungs. You can test it before buying, by calling at the above drug store and get a trial bottle free, or regular size for 50c and $1. Guaranteed to cure, or price refunded.

The man who writes to the Eagle that "Admiral Dewey's political mistakes began from the moment he married that woman Sapho" is evidently getting the matter mixed and is himself more mixed than the matters themselves can be said to be.—Brooklyn Eagle.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Apr. 20, 1900.

It seems a pity to deny all the startling and sensational stories sent out from Washington about "ultimatums" and "warships in connection with the relations between this government and Turkey, but truth compels it. While it is possible that an ultimatum, and even warships, may later on figure in our transactions with the Sultan of Turkey, it is premature to drag them in it at this stage of the game. It is true that the relations between this government and that of the Sultan are somewhat strained, but there is no reason to believe that the Sultan in whose hands the matter now rests, will be foolish enough to invite punishment at our hands. The patience of President McKinley has become exhausted by the repeated failure of the Sulton to keep his promise to pay for property belonging to American missionaries in Turkey, which was destroyed by a mob, several years ago, and he has made a peremptory demand upon the Sultan to settle up or take the consequences. That is as far as the matter has gone, and that no immediate rupture is expected is shown by the fact that the President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, has gone away for a week, and that Secretary Hay is in New York looking after some private matters. The Sultan has the choice of paying that money willingly or being made to pay it, but President McKinley is determined that he shall pay it.

The House spent the greater portion of this week in considering and passing the Naval Appropriation Bill. As usual, the Democrats made a display of themselves, by trying to strike out the clause in the bill placing $500,000 at the disposal of the President, to be spent in his discretion, in case of an emergency. The attempt failed, of course. Secretary Long explained to the Naval Committee the necessity for the insertion of that, clause, and it had been told privately to every member of the House, but that didn't keep the democrats from voting against it.

The House bill providing a government for the territory of Hawaii has been agreed to by the Conference Committee. It provides Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, the latter to consist of a Supreme Court, circuit courts and inferior courts. Hawaii will have a delegate in the House whose status will be the same as the delegates from other territories—he can talk but not vote. The much talked of crown lands, which are claimed by the ex-Queen, are made public lands, and corporations are not to be allowed to own more than 1,000 acres of land on the Islands. The Chinese already there are given one year to obtain certificates of residence.

Speaker Henderson has received two petitions, one signed by 125 republican members of the House and the other by 125 democrats, asking that a rule be reported for the consideration of the Nicaraugua Canal bill May 1.

A big delegation of the druggists of the country are in Washington endeavoring to pursuade the House Ways and Means Committee to recommend the repeal of that clause of the Internal Revenue Law requiring stamps to be attached to patent medicines, proprietary articles, and druggists sundries. Owing to lack of time, it is not probable that the question of revising the Internal Revenue Laws will be seriously taken up by that committee at this session, although it is willing to grant hearings. It has been suggested, and the suggestion has met with so much favor that it may be adopted, that the committee be authorized to sit during the recess, for the purpose of granting hearings to those interested, and perfecting a bill that will reduce receipts from internal revenue to the requirements of the government.

Gov. Allen will start at once for Porto Rico, in order to arrange for his inauguration as the first civil governor of the island, which will occur May 1, and be made an impressive event, participated in by all the available forces of the army and navy. At a meeting of the Cabinet, held before President McKinley's departure from Washington, it was settled that General Davis, who has made such a fine record as military governor of Porto Rico, should remain on the island as commander of the military department for some time, at his presence will be invaluable to Gov. Allen, to whom he will be an informal adviser.

President McKinley's appointment of Mr. Frank W. Hackett, of N. H., to succeed Mr. Charles H. Allen, of Mass., who was appointed civil governor of Porto Rico, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is generally commended. The selection was made by Secretary Long, who has been an intimate friend of Mr Hackett for many years.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, has been in Washington for several days. He talked with President McKinley just before the President started on his little trip, but he has positively declined to talk for publication.

Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the democratic Presidential nomination has almost ceased to be talked of in Washington, even as a joke.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. Obtaining Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50c. Sold by A. Wadsworth druggist.

The Illiterate White Voter.

We will never be convinced that this intolerant machine is not after eliminating the illiterate white voter. The record's evidence is against them. Do they not carry most of the counties where the negro predominates? Take the vote of Halifax county which has nearly or quite 2,000 negro majority. Take Richmond county and you will find that it was carried by over 800 majority. The white counties of the west are the ones which hurt Mr. Simmon's crowd. Are they not claiming the east by an overwhelming majority at the coming election? If they carry the negro counties of the east why do they make such a racket about the matter, unless they are afraid of the west? Do your own thinking my countrymen, your liberties are at stake "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."—Davie Record.

Sultan's Bad Faith May Force us to Excreme Measures.

There is no longer any question that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey are in a critical state, growing out of the Sultan's bad faith. He promised to pay the indemnity claims of the American missionaries for the destruction of eight buildings of the Euphrates College at Harpoot and several buildings belonging to the American missionaries at Marash during the American massacre of 1896, which aggregate about $90,000.

As the situation is critical, it may result in Secretary Hay sending the Turkish Minister at Washington his passports. There are other unfilled promises.

Last year we sold to foreigners $529,874,813 more than we bought. In 1898 we sold to the extent of $615,432,676 more than we bought, or, in other words, we sold a dollar's worth of our goods in foreign markets for every fifty cent's worth that we bought abroad. Under Protection the motto seems to be that "we cannot help selling while we do our little foreign shopping."—Exchange.

A Frightful Blunder.

Will often cause a horrible burn, Sald, cut or bruise Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, Boils, felond corns, all skin eruptions-best pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Alex Wadswor druggist.

Whoop Pee!

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, under date of the 16, in making a notice of Col. John S. Cunningham passing through Raleigh says:

"By the way, the first check sent to Democratic headquarters was for $125,000, handed in by Col. Cunningham last Saturday morning."

Whoop pee!! How much more will they need? One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars! That's a whole lot of "dough."

We Are Cleaner Today.

With regard to all the refinements of habit conveyed in the words cleanliness, sanitation and facility of locomotion this small shopkeeper, the mechanic, the very peasant of today, is better off than were princes and noblemen 70 or 80 years ago. That little bathroom of poor Queen Marie Antoinette at the Trianon must have been almost as much an object of curiosity for its singularity in her day as it is now for its associations, and certain it is that in all those vast piles of buildings at Versailles, with all their gorgeous magnificence, bathrooms were an unknown quantity.

According to some authorities, Louis XIV never washed, a little cold cream applied with a cambric handkerchief serving instead. This let us hope was a calumny, but in St. Simon's minute and detailed account of the monarch's day, from the handing in of his periwig through the closed bed curtains in the morning until several dukes and marquises had handed the royal night chemise to each other, the highest in rank placing it on the royal shoulders, and his chaplain, kneeling at a prie-dieu at the foot of the bed, had said his night prayers for him, no mention is made of any ablutions, except that he was shaved every other day.—Cornhill Magazine.

Age Told by Teeth.

"Men's ages can be told by their teeth as accurately as horses," said a Franford bookkeeper over his luncheon. "I have found this out by my intercourse with salesmen. They come into the office, stand at the little counter, and when the proprietor is not in they entertain me a weary while with accounts of their business skill and merited success. Having nothing to do, I watch their mouths—their mouths that cannot be stationary.

"Up to the age of 28, I have learned, a man's mouth closes and opens like a child's, and what teeth are displayed are the upper ones. At 30 the lower lip becomes loose, and the lower teeth are as much shown as the upper teeth. At 32 the tops or edges of the lower teeth are blunt, but they are still white. At 34 the upper teeth don't show at all. The lower ones' edges then are a pale brown.

"And so on, as the years go by, the lower lip droops more and more, the lower teeth become shorter, and their edges grow blunter, thicker and darker. I have often wondered why it is that the lower teeth wear down in this way, while the upper ones don't do it and why only the upper front teeth decay."—Philadelphia Record.

There Was Sorrow There.

The colonel halted his horse in front of a Dakota dugout and uttered a vigorous "Hello!" and after a minute a towheaded girl of about 16 years of age showed up and looked him over and said:

"Now, then, what ye whoopin fur and who be ye?"

"Can I get anything to eat here?"

"Not a thing."

"Any water for my horse?"

"The spring's gone dry."

"How far is it to the river?"

"Dunno."

"Please ask your father to step out."

"Pop's bin on a drink for a week."

"And your mother?"

"She's got the toothache. That's her cryin."

"Haven't you got a brother?"

"Yep, but he got snake bit yesterday and don't feel well."

"Well, what about you?" persisted the colonel. "You seem to be all right."

"Oh, but I ain't," she replied as she made ready to disappear. "I was to git married yesterday, but my feller got shot by an Injun, and it'll take two weeks to ketch on to another. This ar' a house of sorrow, sir, and ye will please to ride on and not ask any more fool questions!"—New York Sun.

Japanese Courtesy.

Dr. Seaman is an authority on Japan, and he tells this story of his last visit to that country:

"There was a little incident happened while we were in port that showed the magnanimity of those people. A United States soldier was out riding a bicycle, and he was coasting down hill, when he ran over a man. They promptly arrested him, and he was taken before a magistrate. We all went up from the transport to see how things went with him. The magistrate heard the case and fined him $5 for running over a blind man.

"'What!' said the soldier; 'was the man blind? Here, give him $20,' and he pulled out a $20 goldpiece and handed it over to the magistrate.

"And what do you think they did? They were so pleased that they remitted the whole fine, or would have done so, only the soldier would not take it back, but insisted on its being given to the blind man, and then they gave him a diploma setting forth what he had done."—New York Tribune.

His Ability.

Old Crusty—You ask for my daughter? Why, young man, at your present salary you could not even dress her.

Suitor—Oh, yes, sir; I could keep her in gloves!

Old Crusty—Gloves! Do you mean to insinuate that my daughter would only wear gloves?

Suitor—Pardon me, sir; I asked only for her hand.

Well Equipped.

She—You used to call me an angel.

He—Yes, I remember I called you "my angel without wings."

She—But you never do any more.

He—No, I've begun to believe that you have wings, after all. It's so easy for you to fly into a passion.—Catholic Standard and Times.

The bacilli are found in the sputa, and it is settled by repeated researches that tuberculosis is spread nearly exclusively by dried sputum.

The Pursuit of Pleasure.

We smile at the ignorance of the savage who cuts down the tree in order to reach its fruits. But the fact is that a blunder of this description is made by every person who is overeager and impatient in the pursuit of pleasure.

Diseases of the Blood and Nerves.

No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Browns' Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Browns' Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands to-day foremost among our most valued remedies. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

A Diplomatic Drummer.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, in the discharge of his diplomatic duties, crossed the ocean probably more times than any other official in that branch of the national government. On one voyage he made the acquaintance of a traveling salesman, whose companionability was marred by curiosity.

"Traveling on business, like myself, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"What line of goods?"

"Papers."

"Wall, writing or printing?"

"Papers for cabinets."

"Humph, I thought cabinet makers used only wood, steel and brass."

"Most of them do" and the diplomat began to speak of other things.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Popular Southern Girl.

Two men of southern manner of speech were talking of a mutual friend named Henry.

"Did Henry eveh get ma'ied to that young lady in Memphis?" asked one.

The other shook his head and replied: "No, seh. When Henry got down theah, he found he had to take his numbeh and stand in line so as to be able to see the young lady, so he came away."—Chicago Record.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Every bottle they them. Only 25cts. Money back if not cured. Sold by A. Wadsworth druggist.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

THE TRIBUNE STARTS A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

1900.

The New York Tribune is loyally Republican on all public questions, although it never distorts the news for party purposes and never screens misconduct in public affairs, because discovered among party friends. The Tribune commends itself to every Republican family in the country, not only by its decency and dignity, but by its wide variety of contents and its vigorous editorial arguments in favor of the masterly politics, which have brought genuine prosperity to the country and glory to its arms and which promises high prestige in the future.

The per-istent labor of the Tribune during the four years of President Cleveland, its immense circulation reaching every hillside and valley in the United States, is regarded by many friends as having contributed very materially to prepare the country for the return, 1896, to Protection and Sound Money and to vote for a republican candidate for President.

It may be well to confess that one object of the Tribune, in putting forth its new and admirable Tri-Weekly edition is to render an additional service to the great party, on whose success in 1900 a continuation of business prosperity and wise government depends.

A GREAT DAILY.

The Daily and Sunday Tribune, $10, a year (the latter having an illustrated supplement of 20 pages of great beauty and interest) with its wealth of general information and attractive special features and pictures, is, by far, the best and most valuable edition issued from the Tribune office. For a business man, who can receive it at a reasonable hour, this edition is superior to all others.

A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY

The Tri-Weekly Tribune, $1 50 a year has recently superseded the late Semi-Weekly Tribune, and is a handsome, fresh, breezy, every-other-day newspaper. It will, we think, prove the best substitute for a metropolitan daily yet found. Every number is as good as a daily of the same date. For many people it will answer the purpose of a daily. It gives one more number each week, for half a dollar less a year than the late Semi-Weekly. In addition to the news, editorials and market prices, it prints each week a great variety of pictorial, literary and other entertaining matter, including humor, book reviews, "Asked and Answered," foreign letters, "Home Topics," fashions, fictions, agricultural data, advance information for business men, "Science and Mechanics," etc. The market prices are accurate and standard. It is always safe to look at the Tribune before buying or selling Country produce. As a family newspaper The Tri-Weekly Tribune has no superior in the United States.

The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been put forth in response to the growing demands for more frequent issues. It is cordially recommended to every reader, who wants the cream and spirit of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE and who lives too far away for the Daily.

THE WEEKLY.

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10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC

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.....CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby. The only safe cathartic for the babe in arms.

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.....CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mineral or other mineral poison. They are made of the best remedies discovered and are a scientific combination of never before put together to any form.

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.....CASCARETS are liked by children. They taste good and do good. Sour stomachs and colic, constipation, worms, and all kinds of poisons that live in the bowels of the growing child.

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.....CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from decaying in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.

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.....CASCARETS, taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or your money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

LIVER STIMULANT

.....CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect health. Don't risk delay.

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Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior. Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

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ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

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nts to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten tabules are the very medicine you need.

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Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

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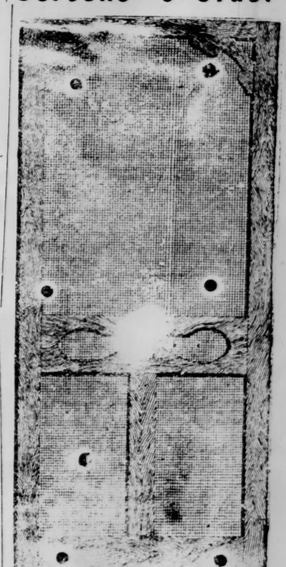

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Notice of Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between Sawyer & Jones has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. T. C. Jone retiring. All persons indebted to the said firm will settle their accounts and notes with John L. Sawyer & Co., who are authorized to collect and receipt for same.

Signed, J. L. SAWYER
THOS. C. JONES.

In retiring from the firm of Sawyer & Jones I beg leave to reccommend the new firm the patronage of our friends and patrons and ask their continuance of same.

THOS. C. JONES.

Elizabeth City, January 20, 1900.

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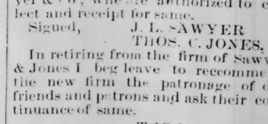

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COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Postmaster—Lindsay C. Pool.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, R. C. Beaman, pastor; Baptist, W. F. Powell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. Jo. Wilmer, Rector; Presbyterian, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Christian, corner Church and Fearing streets, Preaching every Lord's day at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Rev. [illegible] pastor; Roman Catholic, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Primitive Baptist, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Methodist Protestant, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Free Will Baptist, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Missionary Baptist, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Holiness, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Church of God, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Primitive Methodist, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Christian Science, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Missionary Baptist, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. [illegible] pastor; Methodist Episcopal

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A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Some fellows haven't enough push to master a wheelbarrow.

Jell-O, the New Dessert
Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

The downcast eye has in all ages been typical of modesty.

Stomach Troubles In Spring

Are THAT BILIOUS FEELING, bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, sleeplessness, poor appetite.

No matter how careful you are about eating, everything you take into your stomach turns sour, causes distress, pains and unpleasant gases.

Don't you understand what these symptoms—signals of distress—mean?

They are the cries of the stomach for help! It is being overworked. It needs the peculiar tonic qualities and digestive strength to be found in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best stomach and blood remedies known to the medical profession are combined in the medicine, and thousands of grateful letters telling its cures prove it to be the greatest medicine for all stomach troubles ever yet discovered.

Joe Jefferson's Criticism.

The impression is current in theatrical circles that Mr. Jefferson never guys. He is a stickler for professional etiquette, it is true, and tries to mould his company into one harmonious picture, into a perfect machine. But there was one night upon which he yielded to the temptation to guy. It was during a performance of "The Rivals," in which his matchless portrayal of Bob Acres proceeded smoothly until the scene is reached in which Falkland, Captain Absolute and Bob Acres have a wordy altercation. At this point the actor playing Falkland ranted violently, raised his voice to an unnecessary pitch, and finally, in a burst of anger, slammed a door as he made his exit. It is part of the "business" for Captain Absolute to say at this juncture, "Poor Falkland!" He did so, and Mr. Jefferson promptly replied, "The poorest I ever saw!"—Success.

Woman's Refuge

when sick is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other medicine in the world has done so much good.

No confidence has ever been violated.

No woman's testimonial was ever published by Mrs. Pinkham without special permission.

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GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

President McKinley Appoints Charles H. Allen to That Post.

NOMINATION SENT TO SENATE.

The Inauguration of Civil Government in Porto Rico to Be Marked With Impressive Ceremonies — Elaborate Preparations For Escorting Mr. Allen to the Island—New Governor's Plans.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The nomination of Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Governor of Porto Rico, was sent to the Senate by the President.

The President and Secretary Long have determined that the inauguration of the civil government in Porto Rico shall be marked with as much pomp as is befitting an event of that magnitude.

Therefore, the United States will see to it that there is at San Juan on the occasion of the inauguration of the first American Governor a dignified and impressive ceremony that will fix the event in the minds of the people.

Mr. Allen will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their daughter. The trip will be made on the United States ship Dolphin. It is Governor Allen's intention to make this a flying visit. He will set up the new civil government, and inside of three weeks will return to the United States to arrange his private affairs.

The Dolphin will enter San Juan harbor

CHARLES H. ALLEN.
(Civil Governor of Porto Rico.)

escorted by the entire North Atlantic squadron under command of Rear-Admiral Farquhar. The squadron is now at Bermuda and will time its movements so as to arrive off the North Coast of Porto Rico about the time the Dolphin is sighted.

Governor Allen will be inaugurated at San Juan on May 1, and General Davis, the Military Governor, will turn out all of the United States troops under his command in honor of the occasion.

The ships of the squadron will fire salutes, which will be answered by the shore batteries. There will be some speeches and at night the fleet will use their electric lights and there will be general illuminations.

KILLED FOUR MEN IN A BRAWL.

An Italian Cuts Right and Left and Leaves a Quartette of Dead Victims.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn. (Special).—An Italian, a new arrival in the town of Windber, a coal-mining center, seven miles from Johnstown, killed four men in a drunken brawl at that place. The row started, it is said, over a game of cards. The Italian immediately drew a stiletto. He cut his first man in the abdomen, disemboweling him. Then he swung his stiletto in every direction.

He was bent on escape, and when he had cut his way through the crowd he had left four victims, all of whom were dead. The victims were John Halberson, on whom the first assault was made; August Grobeck, a German; Edward McCauley and Samuel Shives, both Americans. No one seems to know his name.

AN ARBOR DAY PROCLAMATION.

Governor Roosevelt Urges the Importance of Preservation of Trees.

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special). — Governor Roosevelt has issued the following proclamation: "The 4th of May next will be Arbor Day, established by statute. The school children of this State have planted more than 200,000 trees in the ten years in which Arbor Day has been recognized.

"Few similar efforts in recent years have been more thoroughly commendable that the effort to get our people practically to show their appreciation of the beauty and usefulness of trees.

"In most of the districts of the State no tree ought ever to be cut down, unless two be planted in its place. The custom of tree planting should be favored in every way."

FILIPINOS TWICE BEATEN.

Insurgents Lose 106 Men in One Engagement and Ninety-seven in Another.

MANILA (By Cable).—General Young reports that 300 insurgent riflemen and bolomen attacked the American garrison at Batoc, Province of North Ilocos, but were repulsed, losing 106. The Americans had no casualities.

Captain Dodd, with a squadron of the Third Cavalry, recently surrounded a village in Benguet Province, and surprised 200 insurgents, living in barracks, apparently a recruiting centre for the province. The enemy lost fifty-three men killed. Our troops also captured forty-four men and burned the village. One American was wounded.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Lord Roberts Severely Censures His Generals For Their Blundering.

FOREIGN RECRUITS FOR BOERS.

General Roberts's Criticism of the Spion Kop Engagement—Much Sickness in the British Camps—Great Britain's Sending of Prisoners to St. Helena Arouses the Boers—No Intervention.

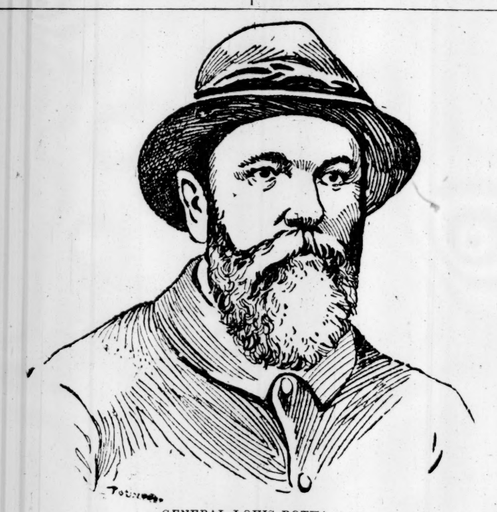
LONDON (By Cable).—The Official Gazette contains General Buller's dispatches describing the events of January 17 and January 18. General Warren's report on the battle of Spion Kop and General Roberts's comments thereon. General Roberts severely criticises General Warren, Major Thorneycroft and General Buller. His concluding words are:

"Whatever faults General Warren may have committed the failure must be ascribed to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority and see that what he thought best was done, and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer."

The last words refer to Major Thorneycroft's order for the withdrawal of the British from Spion Kop. General Roberts adds:

"The attempt to relieve Ladysmith described in these dispatches was well devised. I agree with General Buller in thinking it ought to have succeeded. The failure was due in some measure to the difficulties of the ground, the commanding positions the enemy held, and probably also to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of General Warren."

General Buller says he thinks Major Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion,



GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.
(New commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces who planned the successful guerilla warfare in the Orange Free State which prevented the advance of the British.)

since the preparations for the second day's defence had not been organized during the day or commenced at nightfall.

The papers commented earnestly upon Lord Roberts's censure of Generals Buller and Warren. They asked if more errors are not likely to occur, together with fruitless waste of life, in the event that men who have been declared incompetent by their superior continue to command 40,000 troops. It is now generally accepted that the Government had a purpose in the publication of Lord Roberts's dispatch.

Heavy rains have impeded the movements of the British columns. Large quantities of stores have been moved southward from Bloemfontein, which is a reversal of the course of freight for the last six weeks. These shipments were made necessary by the operations in the southeast of the Free State.

There are over 2000 sick in the field hospitals, most of the cases being of dysentery and enteric fever.

According to Boer reports there is a steady flow of foreign volunteers to the Transvaal. Hitherto these adventurers have been attached to the various commandoes. Now, it is said, they are to be formed into a special legion, with Continental officers; and there is a rumor that the command will be given to a distinguished French soldier, lately retired, who is now in the Transvaal, or is nearing the end of the journey thither.

NEWS FROM THE BOER CAPITAL.

Offer of the Transvaal to Loan Portugal Five Millions Was Declined.

PRETORIA, via Lorenzo Marques (By Cable).—As soon as the Berne award in the Delagoa Bay Railroad arbitration was published, the Transvaal Government offered to lend Portugal the amount she was condemned to pay ($5,000,000), which, however, was courteously declined, the statement being made that the money was already provided.

The Government is receiving many memorials from burghers on the subject of sending the Boer prisoners to St. Helena, and will formally protest to Great Britain on the subject.

LAST DITCH FOR BOERS.

Swaziland Said to Be Chosen For Retreat if Pretoria Falls.

LONDON (By Cable).—Mr. Prevost-Battersby wires to the Morning Post from Bloemfontein:

"Observation might profitably be kept on the intentions of the Boers respecting Swaziland. The alternative plan of operations following on defeat at Pretoria includes the employment of Swaziland for the retirement of half of the Boer forces, while the other half falls back to Zoutpansberg.

"Boer emissaries are already in that country endeavoring to purchase secret information concerning the caverns in the graystone country, which are known only to the natives, with the object of accumulating provisions and ammunition."

No Chance For Intervention.

VIENNA, Austria (By Cable).—Deputy Pessler forwarded to Count Goluchowski, the Foreign Secretary, the resolution adopted by the meeting at Linz in favor of intervention by the Powers between Great Britian and the South African republics. In reply Count Goluchowski said that in view of Great Britain's attitude he saw no chance for intervention.

China Will Protect Christians.

The Chinese Government has issued an order for the protection of native Christians.

Snapshots of the Boer War.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal's contingent of Canadians arrived at Cape Town.

Lord Roberts has appointed the Duke of Marlborough to be assistant military secretary at headquarters.

The British War Office has called out the reserve companies of several infantry battalions, which will be sent to South Africa forthwith.

The Boer Government has prohibited commandeered soldiers from sending substitutes except with the consent of the authorities.

Boers have captured Frank Smith, a well-known mine owner, while driving from Barkly West to the French-Smith diamond mine.

The Kimberley populace fear the Boers will again besiege the town.

Cape Town is ordinarily calculated as twenty-two days distant from Southampton.

Twenty-five out of seventy arrivals at Delagoa Bay have been refused passports to the Transvaal because ammunition was found in their possession.

The opinion prevails in Berlin military circles that the recent British defeats are due to the discouragement of the troops resulting from their consciousness of "bad generalship."

The English supply of horses is practically exhausted. A man who has been commissioned by the Government to supply 20,000 horses said that he could obtain none in England.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITOL

President Nominates a New Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

GENERALS TO BE REWARDED.

Frank W. Hackett Appointed to Succeed Charles H. Allen in the Navy Department—Spanish Minister Satisfied With Chicago's Apology—Promotion For Generals Lee, Wheeler and Wilson.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy caused by the appointment of Charles H. Allen as Civil Governor of Porto Rico was filled when the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Frank W. Hackett, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., and for twenty-five years a resident of this city.

Mr. Hackett is an intimate friend of Secretary Long of many years' standing, and his appointment is mainly due to their close friendship and the Secretary's knowledge of his suitability for the office. It is understood that the President deferred entirely to the wishes of Secretary Long in this matter.

Mr. Hackett has accepted the appointment with the understanding that his term will expire on March 4, 1901. He has declared that he could not afford to give any more time to public business, as he has considerable private work to look after, which would have to be sacrificed by a longer continuance in the Government service.

THE DUKE D'ARCOS INCIDENT.

No Instructions to Minister Storer to Express Regret to Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The State Department disclaimed any official knowledge of the reported action of Bellamy Storer in expressing the regret of the United States Government to the Foreign Office in Madrid over the sending of an invitation by Mayor Harrison to the Duke d'Arcos, the Spanish Minister in Washington, to attend the Dewey reception in Chicago.

A published story that invitations to attend the Dewey celebration were not sent to any other members of the Diplomatic Corps, thus indicating that an intentional insult was offered to the Spanish representative, is untrue. The Duke d'Arcos knows that some, if not all, of his colleagues in Washington received invitations, and expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the explanation of Mayor Harrison that the invitation was sent by mistake and that no insult was intended.

HONORS FOR THREE GENERALS.

President Plans to Retire Wheeler, Lee and Wilson as Regulars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special).—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint three volunteer officers as brigadier-generals with a view to their retirement. The bill is an Administration measure, having been presented by Mr. Grosvenor after conference with administration officials and at their request.

It is designed to benefit General Joseph Wheeler, General Fitzhugh Lee and General James H. Wilson, all of them volunteer officers, who, by the terms of the bill, would get rank as Brigadier-Generals in the regular service and subsequently retired.

MEDALS FOR NAVY MEN.

Will Commemorate Naval Engagements in Spanish War.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In the Senate Mr. Hale reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a joint resolution drawn originally by Mr. Mason (Ill.) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have struck bronze medals for distribution among certain officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron, commemorating naval engagements between the forces of Spain and the United States in the battles off the West Indies and off the Cuban coast.

Six Months' Grace For Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed on a favorable report on the convention between the United States and Spain extending for six months the time in which Spanish residents of the Philippine Islands can elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of the Philippines.

Aguinaldo Correspondence Sent to Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President sent to the Senate several important Filipino documents, including a letter believed to be from Aguinaldo, urging the Spanish commander at Manila to join forces with him against the Americans.

WORLD-WIDE FARMERS' TRUST.

Proposed That It Sell No Wheat Under $1 a Bushel.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—(Special). "All the farmers in the world in a sort of international trust to restrict the production of wheat and to raise prices," says the Journal, is the plan which it is hoped to carry into effect at the International Agricultural Conference, at Paris, July 9-16.

It is proposed to ask the farmers of the world to reduce their output by twenty per cent., and not to sell for less than $1 a bushel.

NANCY HANKS'S MEMORIAL.

Arrangements to Preserve the Grave of Lincoln's Mother.

ROCKPORT, Ind. (Special).—Governor James A. Mount and the Indianapolis members of the Nancy Hanks Memorial Association met the Spencer County Commissioners and the citizens of Rockport and Lincoln County and agreed upon the purchase of sixteen acres of original forest surrounding the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

The county will purchase the land and the association will then ask the next Legislature to appropriate a sufficient amount to park the grounds.

Sweethearts of Fifty Years Ago Wed.

William D. Westerfield, a wealthy Rush County, Ind., farmer, aged seventy-four, and Mrs. Helen J. Conway, of New York City, aged seventy-three, were married at the home of Mr. Westerfield, the bride having gone from her home in New York City. Fifty years ago they were sweethearts but they became estranged and both married. Westerfield's wife died two years ago and about the same time Mr. Conway died.

Students Drown in the Rhine.

A boat on board which were twenty members of the Catholic Students' Association, while crossing the River Rhine from Bingen to Ruedesheim, Germany, was capsized and thirteen of its occupants were drowned.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Mr. Allen's nomination as Governor of Porto Rico was confirmed by the Senate.

In the Senate Mr. Hoar delivered an address against the retention of the Philippines.

The House and Senate conferrees agreed on the Hawaiian Government bill in form substantially as passed by the House.

The Senate passed a bill granting to soldiers of the Mexican War in certain cases a pension of $12 a month.

The project for a Pan-American Congress in Mexico was successfully launched at a meeting of diplomats from South and Central American countries.

The Secretary of War has informed Congress that the War Department will need $115,100 more for armament for fortifications.

Two gunboats and two unprotected cruisers will be placed out of commission by the Navy Department in order to provide officers for the newly built ships.

The training ship Dixie has been ordered to continue her cruise through the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal to Manila.

La grippe is prevalent in Washington. Many deaths from the disease have been reported.

Our Adopted Islands.

Brigadier-General Schwan sailed from Manila for the United States to recuperate his health.

Inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands have bought in the United States $50,000 worth of automobiles.

The census shows Cuba to have a population of 1,600,000.

General Montenegro, one of the Filipinos' best fighters, has surrendered to Colonel Smith in the mountains near Camaling, Pangasinan province.

Teachers are greatly needed in the public schools of the Island of Guam.

The area of the island of Guam is estimated at 150 square miles, about half of it susceptible of cultivation. Only about one per cent. is now under cultivation.

The customs receipts of Manila show an increase for 1899 of $1,000,000 over the year preceding.

There were on April 1 last 63,585 American officers and men in the Philippines.

The only industry of consequence in the Island of Guam is the production and exportation of copra from the cocoanut. There is little money and wages are very low.

There are about 110,000 people in Hawaii. The majority of these are Asiatics. The Japanese number about 24,000; the Chinese 21,000.

Captain Tilley reported that the harbor at Pago Pago is much superior to that at Apia, Samoa.

In making the order for consolidation of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, under General Lee and the relief of General Ludlow at Havana, the Secretary of War pays a warm tribute to General Ludlow's administration.

Domestic.

Senator Chilton, of Texas, withdrew as a candidate to succeed himself in the United States Senate, leaving a clear field to Representative Bailey.

Martin Lynch, a clever thief, escaped from the jail at New Haven, Conn., by sawing the bars of his cell and substituting broom handles stained with licorice.

Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give $8,600,000 to the Carnegie Library and Institute of Pittsburg, Penn., which, it is expected, will be made the largest structure of its kind in the world.

Julius Call, jealous of his wife, went to a brook near his house at Marietta, Ohio, and in six inches of water buried his face. He remained and was suffocated.

America's foreign trade for 1899 as shown by the report of the New York Chamber of Commerce showed an excess of exports over imports of $465,800,256.

While ploughing in a field on his farm near Lafayette, Ky., Thomas Johnson ploughed up an old stone pitcher containing $3700 in gold, mostly old English sovereigns.

Former President Charles H. Cole, of the Globe National Bank, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling the bank's funds at Boston, Mass.

The Naval Academy cadets, who have been quarantined at Annapolis, Md., for five weeks on account of measles, obtained their liberty.

Miss Mina Beadle, a school teacher at Tyror, Ind., committed suicide by pouring kerosene oil over her head and clothing and then setting fire to herself.

Samuel Chamin, a builder of Chelsea, Mass., has failed, with liabilities of $82,698, mostly secured. His assets amount to $5800.

Senator Morgan swept Alabama in the Senatorial primaries, and his re-election to another term in the Senate now is assured.

Over 30,000 Finns, mostly Lutherans, who are dissatisfied with the Russian Government, are expected in the United States within the next three months. They will settle on a large tract of land in Central Wisconsin.

Typhoid is epidemic at Cape Nome, Alaska. There have been 300 cases and thirty deaths.

At Currituck Life Saving Station, Va., an unusually heavy bolt of lightning struck the public school building and instantly killed Thomas O'Neill, one of the pupils.

Over three inches of snow fell in Chicago The snow fall was general throughout the Mississippi Valley and the lake region.

The engagement of Miss Alta Rockefeller, youngest daughter of John D. Rockefeller, to E. Parmalee Prentice, of Chicago, was announced.

The Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Company, capital $75,000,000, divided into 750,000 shares of $100 each, was incorporated at Dover, Del.

An experiment in altruism backed by capital to the amount of $350,600 is to be made in New Jersey.

Mrs. Henrietta McKay Arms, a Southern woman who for years was the companion of Harriet Beecher Stowe, died near Hartford, Conn.

The Cape Cod Canal bill was killed in the Massachusetts Senate by a vote of 15 to 14, with five pairs.

Two brothers, Harvey and John Jackson, were convicted of burning a girl to death and given life imprisonment at Chesterfield, S. C.

Foreign.

A French fishing boat and twenty-four persons on board were lost off Crookhaven, Ireland.

The bubonic plague has broken out in Persia, near the Turkish frontier; many deaths are reported.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has written a letter complaining of British inaction regarding Russian aggression.

The rebels in Colombia have been defeated in two battles, and the Department of Magdalena is reported pacified.

The British War Office made public the report of General Roberts on the Spion Kop disaster, in which he severely censures General Buller, General Warren and others.

The new French first-class cruiser Chanteau Renault in her speed trial made twenty-five knots an hour.

General Cronje and his wife and three members of the staff of the former Boer commandant were landed at St. Helena.

General Sir George White, defender of Ladysmith, reached England and met with an enthusiastic public welcome at Southampton.

The British Governor of the British West African Gold Coast reports that the Ashanti rebellion will probably soon be over.

Turkey has twice promised and failed to pay $90,000 for American missionary property destroyed during the Armenian massacres in 1893.

General Carrington sailed from Cape Town for Beirs, Portuguese East Africa, It is supposed that he is to command the British division that will go to Rhodesia.

Numerous earthquake shocks, affecting all the territory in Bohemia between the rivers Elbe and Eger, have wrecked thirty villages, but the inhabitants had warning and escaped.

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed a decree convoking the projected Hispano-American Congress for November next.

A body of rioters attacked a plague camp at Cawnpore, India, and several persons were killed.

Eight life-savers and three fishermen were drowned on the coast of Cornwall, England.

In an interview Mr. Alfred Griffiths, a Member of Parliament for South Australia, expresses the opinion that any amendment passed on the Commonwealth bill in the British Parliament would lead to the establishment of a Republic pure and simple.

Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs has refused the Boer delegation's request for intervention in behalf of peace.

Admiral Farquhar's North Atlantic Squadron arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, and was received with official courtesies by the British authorities.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

17	**BUTTER.**		
Creamery—West. extras..	—	@	18
Firsts	17	@	17½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	16½
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	17½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery	14	@	16½
Factory, fresh firsts	14½	@	15
Low grades	13	@	14
	CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	11	@	11¾
Small	—	@	11¾
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6
Full skims	—	@	2
	EGGS.		
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	14
State and Penn	12½	@	13
Western—Choice	—	@	12½
Southern	11½	@	12½
Pork eggs, ₱ doz	14	@	20
Loose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	30
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899	2 15	@	2 17½
Medium, 1899	2 15	@	2 17½
Pea, choice, 1899	—	@	2 17½
Red kidney, choice, 1899	2 05	@	2 10
White kidney, choice, 1899	2 30	@	2 35
Yellow eye, 1899	—	@	2 25
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 17½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Spy, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	4 50
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	11 00
Strawberries, Fla., ₱ qt	10	@	25
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Roosters, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	30
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	11
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	27	@	30
Chickens, State & Penn ₱ lb	—	@	—
Capons, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Geese, ₱ lb	5	@	7
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00
	HOPS.		
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	13
1899, fair	—	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1899, choice	13	@	13½
Common to fair	7	@	9
Old odds	—	@	—
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	90	@	92½
Clover mixed	80	@	85
Clover	75	@	80
Straw—Long rye	65	@	72½
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, State, ₱ bag	1 37	@	1 75
Western, ₱ bag	1 37	@	1 75
L. I., ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 75
Cabbages, Fla., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	1 50	@	2 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	3 00
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 50
Peppers, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	4 00
Beets, ₱ crate	75	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ crate	2 50	@	4 50
Celery, Fla., ₱ case	2 00	@	4 00
Parsley, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	40	@	1 00
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 25
Radishes, ₱ basket	2 00	@	2 50
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter Patents	3 70	@	3 90
Spring Patents	3 70	@	3 95
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	76¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	79¾
Corn—No. 2	45¾	@	46¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	30
Track mixed	28½	@	29½
Rye—Western	62	@	62½
State	—	@	57
Lard—City	—	@	7.25@
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	—	@	10
Country dressed	6½	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	4 50	@	5 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	6 50	@	7 90
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	5 95	@	6 00
Country dressed	6	@	8

TOBACCO.

The market for seed leaf tobacco remained strong, with light offerings and light stocks. Sales of seed leaf were 400 cases, as follows: Including 150 cases crop 1898 Pennsylvania seed leaf at 11@11¾c., 150 cases crop 1899 Wisconsin Havana at a private price, 50 cases do crop 1899 at 13c and 25 cases crop 1899 New England Havana, forced sweat, at 20@50c. Sales of Havana were 200 bales at 50@95c, and sales of Sumatra were 50 bales at 80c@$1.50.

INROADS BY TRUCK FARMERS.

New York Produce Commission Men Asking That Outsiders Be Taxed.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Produce commission men of West Washington Market are angered at the steady encroachments which they say are made upon their trade by the large sales made from farm and peddler wagons having permission to stand in the market spaces controlled by the city.

A commission merchant said that the sales made from the thousands of wagons standing in the city market places amounted to nearly $4,000,000 a year, and that the produce sold reached hundreds of tons daily in the busy season. These wagons come to the city from a district running as far out as twenty-five miles in upper New York, Staten Island, Long Island and New Jersey.

As a check upon the operations of these truck farmers, who have no community interest in New York City, it is proposed by the commission men that each wagon from which sales are made in the city market spaces be made to pay a license fee of $25 a year, instead of twenty-five cents a day, which they now pay.

The World's Wheat Crop.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued a statement showing the wheat crop of the world for 1899. The aggregate world's production in 1899 amounted to 2,725,407,000 bushels. The sufficiency of this crop according to all reports, to supply all demands during the present crop year seems to be incontestable.

Beef Trust For Mexico.

The International Packing Company, recently organized, is to put a $400,000 plant at Chihuahua, Mex., a similar one in Tampico and one to cost $1,000,000 in the city of Mexico. It will have cold storage plants in all big cities of the Republic.

Fruits Little Damaged by Frosts.

Although frosts have occurred extensively and have undoubtedly caused material damage to fruit, the injury in many sections promises to be slight, the outlook in the Atlantic Coast States being very encouraging. On the Pacific Coast frosts have been damaging, the injury being less serious in Washington and California than in Oregon.

Poor Crops in Chile.

In consequence of the poor crops in Chile, wheat prices are advancing, and the situation will allow large exportation from California.

Business Briefs and Crop Reports.

The southern fruit crop promises to be a large one.

Reports as to railway earnings and export trade are, on the whole, very favorable.

A small corn acreage has been planted in Tennessee and some as far north as Virginia.

The crop outlook, as a whole, favors the expectation of large yields of wheat, corn and cotton.

Textiles are lower, mainly because of decreases in the price of row wool, hemp, silk and flax.

The cotton acreage of Central Arkansas will be decreased this season on account of the scarcity of labor.

Seeding is reported general in Minnesota, and crop conditions are good.

In the northwest retail business has been unfavorably affected by backward weather.

It is reported from California that there promises to be a heavy crop of prunes, fair of cherries and good of apricots.

Spring wheat seeding is nearing completion, and the early sown is coming up over the southern portion of the spring wheat region.

Relatively best trade reports come from the Pacific coast, where business is generally active and the crop outlook is a most satisfactory one.

According to some reports the crop of lima and small white beans in Southern California promises to be light on account of the dry weather.

Before starting on a "run" a refreshing wash with Ivory Soap gives new energy. It lathers quickly in any kind of water and does not cost more than common soap. The luxury of being clean is not realized without using Ivory Soap. You need not fear alkali, or other injurious ingredients found in many soaps. Ivory Soap is nothing but pure materials, combined to make a soap that will clean and rinse quickly, thoroughly, satisfactorily.

IT FLOATS.

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Dog carts are being built in England which carry four passengers and run fifty miles with one charge. It has four speeds—three, six, nine and twelve miles an hour.

Eclipse of the Sun.

The Southern Railway announces the eclipse of the sun, May 28, 1900, will be visible at points along its line in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia. For this occasion we will make a rate of 4 cents per mile, one way for the round trip, for parties of ten or more traveling together on one ticket, within the territory of the South-Eastern Passenger Association—short line distance to govern. Specific advice of movement will have to be given to the lines, so that they may get authority for the dates, the limits of the tickets and points to which it is desired that they should be sold. Address Alex. S. Thweatt, East. Pass. Agt., 1185 Bway, New York.

Were it not for the dentist many a long-felt want would remain unfilled.

Carter's Ink.

Good ink is a necessity for good writing. Carter's is the best. Costs no more than poor ink.

No Use For a Throne.

Napoleon Bonaparte is quoted in the Century as saying to Dr. O'Meara at St. Helena:

"If I was in England now, and the French nation was to offer me the throne again, I would not accept of it, because if I was to do so I would be obliged to turn bourreau (executioner) I would be obliged to cut off the heads of thousands to keep myself upon it, which would not be pleasing to me. Oceans of blood must be shed to keep me there. No, no; I have made enough of noise already in the world; perhaps more than any other man will make; perhaps too much. I am getting old, and only want retirement. What could I do in France? Alone, to set myself against all the powers of Europe. Madness!"

The Best and Most Honey.

The finest honey in the United States is gathered from hives where white clover and basswood are accessible. In quantity, however, it falls behind that made from the golden-rod and buckwheat blossom. From New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont come the most of the comb honey, and from Arizona and California the largest amount of extracted or liquid honey.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

The old maid doesn't believe in new wrinkles.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Suez Canal is ninety miles long, and cost about $102,750,000.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers, 10c.

A ring candidate—the girl who wants to get married.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Eyes with long, sharp corners indicate great discernment and penetration.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Side-glancing eyes are always to be distrusted.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

There were nearly 89,000 deaths in London last year.

HAVE IT READY

Minor accidents are so frequent and such hurts